THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, January 25, 1811. No. 1260

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

FOR SALE,

White fish, Herrings, Bear Skins and Peltry, at

DANIEL BATHRICK's

Pittsburgh January 17, 1811.

Came to the farm of Mrs Irwin, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst. two stray COWS, one a right brindle, with long slender horns; her face, belly and the end of her tail white.—The other has a white face, white belly and tail, with short horns, marked on both ears. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

January 17, 1811.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh Nov 13th, 1810. tf

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Westmoreland County Rostrover township on Friday the 4th of January, a Negro man named

Samuel Jackson,

about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, given to drink, very impudent among white people Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsey hunting-shirt, brown cloth waist-coat, lined with yellow flannel, striped cotton pantaloons, an old castor hat with the crown sewed in whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH REEVS.

January 6 1811.

Steam Mill.

CASH

FOR

WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 401 acres and allowance, is situated in Pine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS, jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

EDUCATION.

D CHUTE, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has procured a commodious room, over the store of Theodore Mazurie, Corner of Front and Market Streets, where he will open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 21st day of January, in which all the common branches of useful science shall be taught; viz. *Reading, Writing, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematicks, &c. &c.* It will be the particular care and ambition of *D.* Chute to make his pupils read in a distinct and pleasing manner; to make them understand the English grammar accurately; and to initiate them in habits of correct public speaking. No laudable effort shall be wanting on his part to render his school useful and respectable.—If sufficient encouragement be given, *D.* Chute will undertake the instruction of a class of young men in English grammar, two or three evenings in the week.

The terms of tuition are four Dollars and fifty cents per quarter for the pupils studying the first rudiments, and six dollars for those who are taught in the higher branches.—— The reason for raising the price of tuition above the usual rate in this place is that the teacher may have a sufficient reward for his services without having a number so large, that justice can not be done to all, besides the superior advantages which a student enjoys in a small select school must be obvious to the Prudent employer.

D. Chute also proposes commencing in a short time, the instruction of a select school in vocal music, *de novo*, on the late and improved plan of Andrew Law, who is esteemed the most celebrated teacher in America. This plan, tho' at first view may appear abstruse, will, to an intelligent mind in a few hours study, become plain, easy and delightful. None but persons of the most correct habits in deportment shall become students in this school, and a rigorous attention to good order shall be constantly practised. —— To each subscriber shall be given gratis a music book, of the new plan, and the price of tuition for two evenings in the week shall be three dollars per quarter. ——

Letters of introduction directed to the subscribers from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia together with the most satisfactory certificates of his morality and honorable standing in the college of Dartmouth, where *D.* Chute was a regular graduate, establish our belief that he is fully adequate to teach any branch of science which he undertakes, and with pleasure it is anticipated that his school will be a valuable acquisition to this place.

R. PATTERSON.
J. P. SKELTON.
E. DENNY.

January 7, 1811.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade

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JOHN M AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth-Street between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolman Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

A Stray Mare Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Alleghany County, some time last fall, a dark bay *MARE COLT*, one year old, a natural pacer, without brand or mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BOYD.

Januray 11, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have just published,

Price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen,

The Child's Catechism;

Or a New Help for instructing the rising generation in the first principles of the Oracles of God: divided into eighteen sections.

By the late Rev. William Marshall, A. M. and the late Rev. Thomas Beveridge.

Whom shall he teach knowledge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts. Isaiah, chap xxviii. ver. 9

To which is prefixed,

An earnest address to parents; and to the whole is added, an explanation of some terms not generally understood by young people.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner

Baltimore, Aug. 1st 1810.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin Braziers Copper &c

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, *Dec'd* are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,

Adminstrator

December 20, 1810.

STEAM Mill.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Season.

Pittsburgh, Nov 13th, 1810.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black, at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross. Dec. 13. 1810.

I wish to contract for

One or Two Thousand Gallons

of *DOUBLE DISTILLED WHISKEY*, commonly called *HIGH-WINES*, delivered at this place between the 10th and 20th of March next. I will also give SALT now, at a fair price, for Whiskey to be delivered at that time. Any person wishing to contract will please call at the corner of Market and Water streets.

F. B HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, January 4 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died Jan. 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Sayings;
VI. And *Dying* advices to his Congregation.

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev. John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick, for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, "Is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, "If some secure hypocrites are awakened some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we, have fully gained our end in the publication."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork.*—*Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1811.

ON Monday last two men of the name of HEBRON MABEE and ALEXANDER M'INTOSH, were committed to the Jail of this county, for passing Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of Baltimore—After their commitment they made an acknowledgment of their villainy, and stated that they reside in Delaware county, state of New York; that M'Intosh obtained the notes from one Millard of Connecticut, who got them from a man the name of Boyce, of Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, Upper Canada, who is said to be the manufacturer—3660 dollars, in bills of 20 dollars each on the Bank of Baltimore, were found in their possession, and a bill of 50 dollars on the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia. They also state, that *James Calder* and *John Ray*, of Delaware county, state of New York, are concerned in circulating these notes, and have now in their possession a large quantity of them. The notes on the Bank of Baltimore are all of the date of May 1st, 1800, and are easily detected by any person who has a tolerable knowledge of the genuine bills.—

Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, and particularly the state of New York, would do well to publish the foregoing, and stop, if possible, the circulation of the counterfeit notes therein described.

For the Gazette.

THE liberty of the Press is so essential to a free government, that we are disposed to view with jealousy, every attempt to restrain even its licentiousness, lest, under this pretext, its freedom might be invaded.

This freedom of the press however estimable has occasionally exposed many of my well meaning neighbours, as well as myself to serious alarms, not only from the false colouring which is found in party publications, but from the wild rant of those who undertake to discuss subjects of which they have no knowledge whatever.

I am led to these reflections by a pamphlet which lately fell into my hands written by some one, under, what is supposed to be, the fictitious name of Jesse Atwater, entitled *Considerations on the approaching dissolution of the United States Bank.* In looking over this publication I have been at a loss to determine whether the writer designed, in the cant phrase, to quiz his simple readers or whether he was in reality so ignorant of the subject as his observations would imply.

Either he is laughing at his republican brethern, or holding himself up to the ridicule of all, when he talks so emphatically of Republicans and Federalists, and would distinguish between *Republican* banks and *Federal* banks;—for every man who has the slightest knowledge of the subject will not require argument to convince him, that monied institutions must fall under the government of the wealthy part of the community whether they happen to be Federalists, or Republicans.

In a publication of the description which the title imports, we should expect to find the general policy of the banking system discussed, and either approved, or condemned. We should look for an enquiry whether, if in any way to be tolerated, its public utility might be best promoted by the establishment of a great National bank,—by State banks, or by private banks; and whether certain restraints should be imposed on the one, or the other.

Instead of any thing of this kind, we meet with nothing but a strain of declamation and rant, as incoherent as it is unmeaning.

The credit of a bank is what no legislature can entirely give, or take away: This must in a great degree depend upon the institution itself, whether it be publick or private. So long as it preserves its reputation for punctuality and ability, so long and no longer will be the stability of its credit.

Doubtless the patronage afforded by government is of great importance. To derive a charter from the government tends, if not to the stability, at least to the respectability of a bank; and to the stockholders is truly of consequence; because the fund is in such case pointed out, beyond their participation in which no individual is responsible.—In my simple apprehension however, the safety of my property would not be less, were I to deal with a company of bankers, where all the wealth of each individual was my security, than if the same company were incopora-ted, and my only pledge was the amount of the shares which the several individuals might hold.

The idea of the criminality of receiving interest for money loaned, has long been exploded; and the laws have fixed a rate beyond which interest shall not be claimed. If the rate be too low in any country, money will not generally be loaned by those who are unwilling to violate the laws, but the business will fall into the hands of unprincipled usurers, who risking greatly, in violating the laws, make those who deal with them suffer for their offences.

The banking system whilst it supplies the borrower, at the legal rate of interest, furnishes such an additional premium to the lender, as to make it an object to employ his capital in this way. The lender receives an usurious rate of interest, without distressing the borrower by the payment of it.—What ground has the borrower to complain?

It is said that great distress is actually occasioned amongst the borrowers. Is this attributable to the banks, or the borrowers themselves? Doubtless, many finding a facility in procuring money, may extend their trade beyond any prudential limits—Others will borrow to speculate, and whilst they catch at estates in the moon, suffer those on earth to pass away—another class will borrow in order to support profligacy and extravagance, and if they could not be supplied by banks would be supplied by usurers however unfavorable the terms might be.—

Now all these classes of men may for aught I know deserve pity, but to me it seems that those who may have lost their money, by a misplaced confidence, whether they be publick or private bankers, are at least as much to be pitied as those by whose imprudence or vice it may have been wasted.

But we are told of the wanton tyranny exercised by Directors. Something of this sort may have taken place in the little swindling banks of the eastern states, and possibly, in some rare instances, elsewhere; as power is always liable to abuse. But my reason for disbelieving that this tyranny is frequently exercised is, that it would be directly contrary to the interests of the directors, as well as of the institution. And although, in the mind of a Shylock, the lust of revenge might, in a particular instance, predominate over the love of gold; yet, if the majority of every board of directors were composed of men of this description, half a dozen cases would scarcely arise in a century, in which the whole of that majority would concur, in turning aside from the worship of *Plutus* to gratify revenge.

It is directly contrary to the interest of a bank, to ruin, or even to distress or embarrass their customers. Would a bank willingly so embarrass the affairs of one who dealt with them, as to destroy his ability of paying them?

It is the obvious interest of a bank, to lend with prudence and to withdraw their loans with circumspection.—.

But it seems large sums of money are constantly going out of the country to pay the dividends of foreign stockholders,—no less than two-thirds of the profits of the bank, and for no better reason than that foreigners *own two-thirds of the stock.* This is indeed lamentable!—we have between six and seven millions of foreign capital employed in the trade and manufactures of the country, and are obliged to pay interest for it. And what is the rate of interest which we pay? Not eight per cent as our author would insinuate; for this could only happen if foreigners purchased at par; it is however presumable that, in most instances, they have purchased at the rate of perhaps 47 per cent above par. In such case in place of 8 per cent, the dividends of the bank would in reality not afford them 6 per cent. Even that however is an object with men, having surplus capital, and residing in countries where the rate of interest is low. It is therefore to be apprehended that even if Congress were to abolish the bank of the United States, and every other publick bank were to experience the same fate, we should not get clear of this pestilential foreign capital, unless the *rate of interest* should also be reduced. For whilst there is stability in the government, and a higher rate is afforded for the loan of money than can be obtained elsewhere, foreign capital will find its way amongst us:—money as well as merchandize will be sent to the best market.

Before any very extraordinary efforts however be made, to drive foreign capital out of the country, we ought to be well satisfied that its expulsion would conduce to the general prosperity.

The United States are engaged in an extensive foreign commerce: Extraordinary efforts are making by many of our patriotic citizens, to establish manufactories of various kinds, and upon a great scale, throughout every part of the country. The cultivation of our boundless forests; the clearing of rivers; forming canals and good roads, are objects of primary importance, are objects sufficient to employ an immense capital. If the capital belonging to our own citizens be commensurate with those great objects, I should be rejoiced to obtain the information; but if our own capital be *insufficient*, and foreigners will entrust theirs to our hands, I cannot perceive why we should reject it, or consider it a hardship to pay for it, a rate of interest which the laws have fixed as reasonable.

If it be presumable that the union of the States will be strengthened by the establishment of a great monied institution, in which each should be interested: why may not such an institution be engrafted on the United States bank, by encreasing the capital to such an amount, as may be deemed expedient, and allowing the several States to subscribe towards the same, such a number of shares as their respective circumstances may require. This capital may be still further increased, and an opportunity afforded to our own citizens to become stockholders to any amount, that may be considered reasonable. How foreigners may be excluded from becoming interested, by using the names of others, it would not perhaps be easy to suggest. Should it be very desirable to exclude them, it might possibly be done by not only declaring them incapable of holding shares, but by providing that any share of the new subscription held in trust for a foreigner should be forfeited.

I can't however dismiss this writer without noticing *en passant*, the compassion which he appears to feel for the poor fellows, who are subjected to severe pains and penalties for exercising the imitative arts on the paper, copperplate and handwriting of the officers of the bank.

A LOOKER-ON.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Call of a Convention.

IT appears that this "common topick" is become the fashionable hackney at Lancaster, and that the inhabitants of the "cot, the hamlet and the village," are invited to chime in this pleasing conversation.—Having been amongst the first inhabitants of the cots and the hamlets in this country, I still feel an interest in every measure intended to affect their political concerns, I shall therefore embrace the invitation, and without regarding how my sentiments may be relished, either by them or any other class of the community, I shall give them just as freely as I think them.

Thus we may expect that an appeal will probably be made to this confessedly ignorant class of people, upon subjects of the first political magnitude, who are just about as well qualified to judge of the "defects of our constitution" as the animals they employ in the culture of the earth. I am one of those who have had a pretty accurate knowledge of that degree of information pervading the hamlets and the villages in this country, since the first cottage was erected in it; and I think I am warranted in believing, that this class of people, including as many more as will amount to the full half of our present population, know no more about the nature and design of a constitution and convention, than they do about the meaning of the Turkish alcoran. Let it not be understood, that this opinion is intended to derogate in the smallest degree, from the real virtues and merits of these people. Their honesty, industrious habits, and simplicity of manners, are equally well known to me, and duly appreciated. If a fair and impartial judgment is to be passed upon the defects of our constitution, why not make the appeal to the competent tribunal, that is, to the enlightened and intelligent part of the community throughout the state, who have certainly much more at stake than the cottage and the hamlet. But upon this occasion it would seem to appear, that it is the best policy to inflame the ignorant mind, and then to enlist its passions in a cause they know nothing about.

If this description of people should ultimately be invited to sit in judgment upon our constitution, it would be only common justice to the other half of the community, who must certainly be greatly affected by the rash decisions of ignorance that ways and means should be previously concerted and adopted for enlightening their darkness and informing their ignorance. It strikes me, that the first step necessary to be taken with these people should be, to inform them that there really is such a thing as a written constitution of government for Pennsylvania, and that it is the great guarantee of all our political and religious rights both publick and private.—They ought to be made perfectly sensible of the full extent of the powers which is granted and secured to them by it.—That they have the election of all the officers of government either immediately by their own voice, or the voice of those whom they choose for that purpose; and that the meanest and most worthless amongst them enjoys this right equally with the most eminent and virtuous.—That they have the power of making all laws (so far as a state legislature is permitted) to promote their own interest and happiness, and that all the officers of their own choice falls within their power at certain short periods, when virtue, vice, or ignorance, will generally meet their proper rewards.

After being thus made sensible of the numerous blessings enjoyed under this constitution, let them then cooly reflect and try to discover the defects complained of, and any real grievances either past or present resulting from these defects.

If governors, legislators, or other elective officers have not equalled our expectations, or have proved unworthy of the trust committed to them—If fees and salaries are thought too high—If the expence and delay of the law are reckoned grievous, surely these cases are not chargeable to the constitution, but to ourselves; because the power of redress is completely vested in us.

Now if the constitution should chance to be arraigned before a public tribunal of incensed judges, it ought to have at least an equal chance with our greatest criminals.—It ought to be heard in its own defence, and not condemned without such hearing. I would therefore suggest a plan for giving it a very general hearing, before any proceedings should be instituted against it. There is a constitutional provision for giving public or gratuitous education, with the view no doubt of rendering the poor and ignorant better citizens and more enlightened in the principles of government. Now it has struck me, that the shortest way of attaining this valuable object would be, to furnish them with the constitution itself; which would certainly speak more in its own defence than if a volume of arguments were substituted in its place. The best plan to be devised for this purpose, must rest with legislative wisdom; but I have often heard, that a hint from a fool, has sometimes proved useful. It is well known that people of all ranks generally are in the habit of buying almanacs every year; and many of them, especially the Germans, look oftener at the almanac, than the Bible. Now if the constitution was printed at public expence and bound up with the almanac, scarcely any one could fail in a short time, to become acquainted with its principles. The price of printing could only amount to a few cents a piece, and if even that price was charged to the purchaser, it might rather increase than diminish the demand. In addition to this mode of diffusing knowledge, it might likewise prove expedient to furnish every country schoolmaster with a copy, which he could at certain times read over and explain to his pupils, and also their parents when travelling about amongst them.

The principles of humanity and benevolence which we ought to cherish for our fellow creatures, ought to dictate some such plans as these, to secure them against the dangers of their ignorance. But if it better accords with the views of certain politicians, to prolong the time of their ignorance and delusion—to treat them as fools or as children—to frighten them with hobgoblins and spectres created by the imaginary defects of the constitution—In short, to mount on their backs and ride them with blind bridles,—then let them sound the trumpet for the convention troops.

A CITIZEN
of Westmoreland.

FROM FLORIDA.

We have just received a letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Natchez, Mississippi territory, from which we extract the following important intelligence:—*Spirit of seventy six Extra.*

"*Natchez, 12th Dec* 1810.

"Sir —We have just received unpleasant intelligence from Florida. The people refuse to come under the American government, and bloodshed it is apprehended will ensue. The reports that have reached us, are in substance, that governor Claiborne landed at the mouth of Bayou Sara and went up to the town of St. Francisville, half a mile distant, where he raised the American flag, and made a speech to the people. As soon as he had ceased speaking, general Thomas replied, and after a long harangue, in which he stated that the protection of the U. States had been refused them until it was found they

did not need it—denied any right by treaty—and declared the proclamation of the President a Declaration of War. He closed by saying he would go into the Fort of Baton-Rouge, and before he would surrender it he would bury himself in its ruins. He then mounted his horse and departed. A day or two after, governor Claiborne went to Baton-Rouge, with a company of regular troops, and raised the American flag. The people tore it down, and raised on the staff the flag of independence. This was the state of things three days ago.—We anxiously await the mail for further intelligence."

☞ Latest from Portugal.

Capt. Wallace, of the brig Betsey, arrived at Port Penn (*Del*) in 25 days from Oporto, states, that the day before he sailed, 10,000 of Massena's men were brought into Oporto, prisoners of war, and that Massena had retreated, leaving behind him a great part of his heavy baggage, artillery &c. —*Del. Watch.*

Captain Wallace, from Oporto, observes the True American of this morning, informs that a mail arrived from Lisbon at that place by land about the 3d of *December* those previous since the battle of Busaco, having been sent by sea; this though perhaps to appearance a trifling circumstance, yet as the post must have come over the ground lately occupied by the French, through Coimbra, &c. it proves at least that that country was freed from the invaders and the intercourse completely opened. He also mentions that there were 8000 French prisoners in Oporto, including the 4 or 5000 taken at Coimbra. This proves that Trant and the Portuguese had not been idle on Massena's rear, while he was watching the combined armies. If we add the above 8000 to those sent to Lisbon by capture and desertion and those Massena must have buried since the capture of Almeida, we may conclude on just grounds, that if he brought into *Portugal* not more than 70 or 80,000 men that he has not carried out more than between 40 or 50,000.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Dec 5, by the London packet.

"Massena's army has taken up a strong position on the plains of Santarem and Tomar, about 15 or 16 leagues from Lisbon and consists of about 45,000 men. The allies amount to double that number, and I have heard it said by English officers, that it is impossible for him to get out of *Portugal*. Silveira's army is in his rear, and the English in sight of him in front. All communication with the interior cut off and the roads rendered impassible for either man or beast. The allies are receiving reinforcements daily of British and Spanish troops, while the French are losing fast by sickness, and desertion."

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn that the despatches from Governor Claiborne state, that Fulwar Skipwith styling himself Governor of Florida, had avowed a determination to resist the interposition of the U. States. With a view to resist Governor Claiborne, he had ordered general Thomas, who with a body of five hundred men was marching to attack Mobile, to return immediately. Skipwith, with the remainder of his regular forces, had thrown himself into the fort of Baton Rouge, having declared his determination and that of his partizans to die at his colors before they would submit to the authority of the United States.

Notwithstanding this disposition of *the Conventionalists*, we are happy to confirm to our readers the assurances we gave them a few days ago, that all the real yeomanry, the spanish population, and the honest and respectable part of the American settlers, have hailed the Americans as protectors, and received them with open arms.

Gov. Claiborne was invited to a militia meeting at St. Francisville. At that meeting, on his arrival, the standard of Florida was hoisted. After the governor had explained to the people the views of his goverment, and his object in coming amongst them, the Florida standard was struck and the American colors raised amidst the acclamations of the people.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE *TOWARDS SPAIN*,

IN

THE AFFAIR OF WEST FLORIDA.

THE passage of the President's message, which relates to the forcible occupation of West Florida, imperiously claims the attention of every American who has the honor and the welfare of his country at heart. The object of the writer of the following pages is to discuss the title to that territory, and to bare to open view the awful consequences likely to result from the measure recommended by the administration to our legislature.

Ancient Louisiana was dismembered by the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris, in 1763, by which its limits were determined to be a line drawn in the middle of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Manshack or Iberville, and from thence by another line passing through the channel of said river, and that of the lakes Maurapas and Pontchartrain, to the sea or gulph of Mexico; and to this effect his most christian majesty ceded and guarranteed all his rights and titles to the river and port of Mobile, with all he possessed on the left bank of the Mississippi, to his Britannic majesty, excepting New-Orleans and the island whereon it is situated, which remained to France, on condition that the navigation of said river, in all its extent should remain free to the subjects of both nations. In the 19th article of the same treaty, Great Britain returned to Spain the city of Havanna and part of the island of Cuba, which she had acquired by conquest; and, by the 20th article, Spain, as an equivalent, ceded Florida, including the fortress of St. Augustine, the bay of Pensacola, and all it possessed on the continent of North America, east and south east of the Mississippi, transferring all her rights and sovereignty thereto to the king of Great Britain, who united these new acquired territories, from France and Spain, under the title and denomination of East and West-Florida, subdividing them accordingly into two seperate provinces and governments.

By the treaty concluded in the year 1764, between Spain and France, the latter power voluntarily ceded to his catholic majesty the island and city of New-Orleans, and other territories thereunto appertaining, to the westward of the Mississippi, and contained in the province of Louisiana.

England retained possession of these provinces until the war which broke out in 1779 between her and Spain, when W. Florida was wrested from England by conquest, by the Spanish army under Gen. Galvez, in 1780; and the possession of this province was confirmed, and East Florida ceded by the treaty of peace of 1783, whereby England solemnly guaranteed to Spain the absolute sovereignty and integrity of both provinces, extending as far as the left bank of the Mississippi and they have ever since remained under the dominion of Spain, without the least interruption to the present moment.

When the independence of our country was proclaimed, to which Spain contributed not a little, with her land and naval forces, as well as her riches, our government proposed the demarcation of limits of frontiers; and, to prevent disputes on the subject of the boundaries which seperate the territories of the two nations, it was agreed, by the 2d article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, concluded in 1795. "That the southern boundary of the United-States, which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi, at the northernmost part of the 31st degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche, thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river, and from thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic ocean." And by the 4th article, "It is likewise agreed that the western boundaries of the United States, which seperates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, are the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said states to the completion of the thirty-first degree of latitute north of the equator; and his catholic majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States." So that the margin of land extending on the Gulph of Mexico, from the limits above designated, comprehending or including the island of New-Orleans, absolutely belonged to Spain, and the opposite sides of the aforesaid limits to the United-States, as may be seen clearly by the map of Mr Ellicot, the astronomer, authorised by our government for that purpose.

The deductions drawn from the above mentioned treaties evidently prove, that that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, acquired by Spain by a voluntary cession of France in the year 1764, is nothing more nor less than the island and city of New-Orleans, because she had no other territory to dispose of on that side to France. Spain having thus ceded, by the treaty of 1800, to France, the province of Louisiana, in the same state she had received it in 1764, and France having ceded it by negociation to the U. States (although unjustly, as, by a solemn convention,* seperate from the treaty of *retrocession*, France had bound herself not to cede it,) it necessarily follows, that both the retrocession from Spain to France, and the cession from France to the United States, were absolutely confined to the island and city of New-Orleans.—Therefore it follows, that the pretensions of the United-States to that portion of the left margin of the river Mississippi from the 31st degree of north latitude to the river Ibberville, where Spain possesses the settlements of Pollock and Alibamones, on the margin of the river Ibberville and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, as well as to that part of the coast on the Gulph of Mexico, which continues easterly to the western bank of the river Perdido, in which is contained Pearl river, the bay of St Louis, the river of Pascagola and Cedar river, and the bay and fortresses of Mobila, are chimerical, because they were entirely separated from Louisiana by the cession made in the year 1763, and re-united to Spain by right of conquest in 1783.

Our administration pretends, that Great Britain, in the treaty of peace in 1783, ceded to Spain the territory of West-Florida, as a compensation for the island of Cuba; but this is an evident mistake, for it has been clearly demonstrated, that the cession of West-Florida and its territory on the margin of the Mississippi, was not obtained by negociation, but by right of conquest from the English.

The administration also supposes that, in the treaty of 1795, in which Great Britain ceded to Spain the Floridas and the tract of land from Rio Perdido to Ibberville, a division ought to be made, giving back to France this last mentioned track which formerly belonged to Louisiana. It is not easy to ascertain by what rule this should be granted, as this territory certainly was not then a component part of Louisiana, having already changed masters twice under the name of West Florida.

They add that the treaty of St. Ildephonso ought to have placed France and Spain *in statu quo*; but as the treaty does not say so, from whence does the president draw his conclusion? Were we to admit such arguments, might not Spain have claimed a right to the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, which, in other times formed part of Louisiana? and at present would they not claim, as masters of East Florida, the state of Georgia, and others which formed part of the union, and which, in other days were attached to, and known under the name of *Floridas?* But the method of reasoning is too ridiculous to deserve further consideration.

(To be Continued)

NOTES

* The Spanish government, having remarked that no mention had been made, in the treaty of St Ildephonso, that France should not dispose of Louisiana, without her consent or without giving to Spain the preference in that case, exacted and obtained, by a separate article, from the French government, previous to the delivery of Louisiana, an obligation to that effect; and it was upon that solemn obligation that Charles IV grounded his protest against the cession of Louisiana to the United States, which protest, as I have observed, has not been hitherto published, owing to the preponderance of the French government in Spain. Besides this, one of the conditions of the treaty of St. Ildephonso was the erection of Etruria into a kingdom, and the guarantee of it to the infanta of Spain, Maria Louisa, and her heirs for ever; but as France has not complied with this sacred engagement, of course the contract on the part of Spain has no binding force, or efficacy.

† See the History of Louisiana, by Mr Le Page du Pratz, book 2, page 119 chapter 1st, respecting "the geographical description of Louisiana;" and page 304, chapter 2d, for an account of the several Indian nations in Louisiana, the first section of which treats "of the nations inhabiting on the east side of the Mississippi."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of pluries venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny, County and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the court House in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 7th February the following described property, viz

Two lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough No. 455 and 456, bounded south westwardly by smithfield street, northeastwardly by Strawberry alley, and southeastwardly by lot No. 457 each containing in front on Sixth-street 60 feet, and extending back 240 feet to Strawberry alley. On lot 455 is a large brick building, fronting on Sixth and Smithfield street. The property of Jacob Haymaker and Robert Galbraith, who survived Jacob Bausman trustees of the German congregation, at the suit of John Handlen.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh Jan 21, 1811.

The Heirs

Of *James Bettle* and *Cornelius Bagley* late privates in the United States army, are requested to call on Lieut. H Johnston at Pittsburgh, for sums of money left in his hands by the aforesaid persons deceas'd — Bettle was a *Pennsylvanian*, and Bagley an *Irishman*.

Pittsburgh Jan. 23, 1811.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 19th of March (Tuesday of the Court,) at the Court House in Washington (Penn.) a house and lot in the town of Waynesburgh, Greene County. Also some unimproved Lots, and a tract of 400 acres of land within three or four miles of Waynesburgh.

Also, a lot of ground on Main-street in the Borough of Washington,

Also, the undivided moiety of the following tracts of donation land, viz. lot No 185 in 2d district, containing two hundred and fifty acres— No 41 in 3d ditto, containing five hundred acres — — No 52 in ditto ditto Containing 250 acres—No 114 in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres—No. 140 in 7th ditto containing 500 acres.

Also all the interest of the late JOHN SIMONSON, Esq in several quarter sections of land in the Counties of Jefferson, Columbiana and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description of which shall be given on the day of Sale. Any person in the mean time, willing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to OBEDIAH JENNINGS, Esq. of Steubenville.

O. JENNINGS,
B. WELLS,
D. COOKE,
JAMES BRICE,

Executors of John Simonson, Esq deceased.

N. B. This property was advertised for sale in June last, but the Executors having discovered that the lands in Mercer and Crawford Counties, had been sold for the taxes, postponed the sale until they could obtain transfers from the purchasers. These transfers are now procured, and the property will be sold on the day above mentioned.

Washington Jan. 17, 1811

NOTICE

THE subscriber near Col. O'Hara's, offers for sale, and intends keeping constantly, a regular supply, of the following articles, viz. Pine timber squared, and from 20 to 30 feet long, Pine boards assorted, from 1-2 inch to inch and quarter in thickness, Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel or Hundred,
Whiskey by the Barrel or Gallon,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Salt by the Bushel or Barrel,
Tar by the Gallon or Barrel,
Cyder and Apples by do.
Redstone Potter's ware,
Groceries and Queen's ware, Oats, and Indian meal, all of which he will exchange for Country produce that may be approved of, or cash at a low rate.

JAMES GRAY.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24 1811

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Cranberry township, Butler County, some time in December last, a *HEIFER*, two years old, flacked back, and white, the near ear cropt, the right ear slitted. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

AARON WARD.

January 21, 1811.

To be Rented,

For one or two years, and possession given the first of April next,
the dwelling house and garden property of
Mrs Jane Butler,
at the corner of Penn and Maburry streets, occupied at present by
Magnus M. Murry Esq.
Enquire of

E. DENNY.

January 23, 1811.

To be Rented

And possession given the first of April next;
A brick House in the Diamond, with two Rooms on the first, and one on the second floor; together with a large and convenient Cellar, one of the rooms may be made into a good store room,

Also,

One other brick building on the *Diamond*, with one large Room on the first, and two on the second Floor, with a good Cellar under the building.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh Jan. 22, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER, surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N. B The business will be continued on heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

Blank Checks,

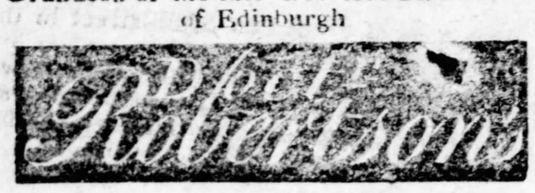
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Handsomely printed, on good paper.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh



CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costive ness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
(Price fifty cents)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

—

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz. *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long, and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers

The numerous cures performed by the above pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	6	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Onio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 253, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.